BUT NOT REMARKABLY SUCCESSFUL.

The Sad Experience of the Good Woman of Evanties, Ill., in Running a Co-opera-tive Kitchen-A Nationalist Boarding House Established in San Francisco,

Several experiments with nationalist theories are being tried on a modest scale in various parts of the country. One of the most interesting, which was not intended as a test of Bellamy's ideas, recently met with lamentable failure at Evanston, Ill. That was a coeperative food supply scheme, which tunate circumstances, but which deserved success. It was undertaken by about forty families of the best people in the aristocratic suburb of Chicago, and the servant nuisance was the exasperating cause. The housewives of Evanston found it impossible to secure competent servants at fair or any wages. This seems to be the universal complaint of suburban wives, and no oubt the women in thousands of homes a few miles out of New York will sympathize heartily with their sisters of Evanston in their deserate search for a remedy.

The evil in Evanston was a little worse, per-

hans, then that which exists in the outlying districts of Eastern cities. The advance on city wages which the Evanston women were willing to pay was not sufficient to induce caable servants to live outside of Chicago, Such service were pretty sure to have some serious defect in character or capacity. The most n fault was in temper, and it was a comparing of experiences with impudent "help which led to the suggestion of a cooperative kitchen. Husbands were consulted, and the idea rapidly took shape. About forty families, numbering 200 persons, agreed to patronise the kitchen. Pienty of money was forthcoming. Quarters were established in the centre of the town, and the equipment of a well-appointed hotel kitchen was provided. The undertaking was to deliver well-cooked meals ready to go on the table three times this required three or four peculiarly fitted food in west was termed a "kitchener." This was a tin affair of about a foot deep and two by three feet horizontally, divided into compartments, and each compartment surinded by not water. In addition, the wagons each carried a small stove to keep the food hot.

This portion of the arrangement was the only one that was in the nature of an experiment, and it accomplished everything that was ment, and it accomplished everything that was expected of it. Except that from five to fifteen minutes elapsed in getting the food from the kitchen to the dining room, the plan was the same as that of a hotel with 200 guests or a big restaurant. Bills of lare were sent out each evening for the succeeding day, and the subscribers ordered their means for the following day on blanks prepared for the jurpose. If guests arrived unexpectedly, they could be provided for at fifteen minutes notice to the steward. The only difficulty met with in delivering food satisfactorily was that it was found impgacticable to serve eggs, for the hot water in the kitcheners was sure to add a little to the cooking process in transit and ren-

found impracticable to serve eggs, for the hot water in the kitcheners was sure to add a little to the cooking process in transit and render them overdone when delivered. But soups, goasts, steaks, vegetables, buddings, &c., were delivered, so the subscribers said, in as palatable condition as though they had just come from their own kitchens.

The failure was one o' administration. The steward first employed was incompetent and extravagant. There was an interval of had management before another was secured. The pext man was a good one, but his health colleged in two or three weeks, and then the subscribers got discouraged. They had other things to discourage them. The discharged servants made an awful fusa. Each family had retained at least one servant in his employ, most of them discharging their cooks only, some of the girls who were retained in the town, to boycott the subscribins families. Then the local tradesmen got jealous, and made trouble when the subscribins families. Then the local tradesmen got jealous, and made trouble when the subscribins families. Then the local tradesmen got jealous, and made trouble when the subscribins families. Then the local tradesmen got jealous, and made trouble when the steward went to a large wholessle house in Chicago, and ordered a big bill of goods.

For what hotel is this i'me was asked when the order had been taken.

He replied that the supplies were for the Cooperative Housekeeping Association. the order had been taken.

He replied that the supplies were for the Coperative Housekeeping A-sociation.

"I'm sorry, but we can't take your order."
was the answer. "If we sold goods to you we would be boycotted by every retail grocer in

would be boycotted by every assumed and Evanston."
So the Evanston people got disgusted and made up their minds to put up with the insolence of their individual cooks rather than worry any longer with the obstacles in the way of cooperative housekeeping. The experiment began in November and it ended including two months later in January periment began in November and it ended ingloriously two mooths later in January
last. Then the discharged servants got their
re-enge. They had prophesied the latine of
the cooperative experiment from the start,
and they had retermined to boycott the forty
families after the collapse as well as before,
that times those intry housewires had in getting new sooks to preside in their kitchen,
It took a good deal of money and infinite
strophic to secure from various sources the

ing new cooks to preside in their kitchens. It took a good deal of money and infinite trouble to secure from various sources the enlinary skill that was denied them in Evanston. And according to last accounts their troubles are not over yet.

Another experiment more avowedly nationalistic is interesting people in San Francisco. It is a Bellamy boarding house and other forms of cooperation, with religious features added. It was established a few weeks ago by Arthur W. Dowe, who is at the head of a cooperative scheme which he entitles the "Commonwealth of seaus." Of course the name has given that impression that the institution is a crank's scheme. The house was opened with fourteen immates. Dowe says that they get board for \$5 a week which elsewhere would cost \$8 or \$10. It is proposed to have three classes of members, Full active members ale expected to turn all their property over to the society and to hold all property in common with the other members. Active independent members will retain their individual property, but will turn all the net profits into the society treasury and enloy all the social features, honorary members will be social features. Honorary members will be store persons who patronize the cooperative stores and restaurants which are to be established. Regarding the plan for cooperative stores and restaurants which are to be established. Regarding the plan for cooperative features the secretary. W. Everett Stone, says:

"We will sell checks for \$1 and unward, punch out the amount of nurchases at current retail prices, and at the end of six months or co, when we decide upon a dividend, holders of checks will get 75 per cent. of their share of the net profits of the store. We will soon start a cooperative restaurant on much the same plan. Meals will be given for about 25 cents. It is surprising how many interested inquirers come or write to us. We have not yet got started according to our tull plans and no active member, have yot turned their property into the ireasury."

ed according to our full plans, and no active members have yet turned their property into the ireasury."

Arthur W. Dows, the founder and head of this new scheme, is a young looking man of 37 years. He suggests the "crank" only in some of his writings.

He has been a San Franciscan for thirteen years, and is known in art circles. He is a portrait painter. A lew weeks ago he painted Governor Markham's cortrait. He used to be "one of the boys." but three years ago he was converted in los Angeles. He became interested in untionalism and for a year and until recently was secretary of a nationalist club in Ban Franciscs. After his conversion he gave most of his income to charity.

When asked why he expected his scheme of sections in the said:

"They falled mainly because they left out God. I realize that but few will be found with the devotion and unselfashness we exact for full membership, but we will be like Gideon's band. I think that active members living together will make backsliding less likely. The Rawsch colony is all right in theory, but the trouble is inside. They also made some practical mistales. Topololampo has the same trouble and then it is in a bad location, far from markets, and in a bad celimate. We expect to secure a tract of land in the future and will put some of our new converts on it, away from temptations, somewhat as Gen. Booth suggests in Darkest England."

England."
"Yes, our name creates a prejudice in the minds of many people, and our stores and other practical features will be run under other names. We will start another hoarding house whenever we get enough people to fill it."

Barnum & Balley's Show.

Of all the great shows that Barnum & Bailey have organized and presented to the public in Madison Square Garden the present one is pre-eminently the best in every respect. The serial acts are numerous and thrilling, the multitude of clowns keep the large audiences equestrians whose feats are unequalled. The marvellous double jockey trick act of the marvellous double jockey trick act of the pretty Meers sisters is novel and charming. In this act both the young ladies leap from the ground to the back of a running house and are seen at ones standing on the animal's back. It has been considered a big feat for a male per ormer to jump from the ground to the ack of a running horse when the animal had nother liner, and for two girls to do this in a "double act" is certainly an interesting performance. The speciacle of "Nero; or, the Destruction of Rome," with its magnificent pageants displays of fine costumes, animals, and ballet, is better than ever before. Three weeks more remain of the show in this city; then it takes the road.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.

Advices from Various Countries in Which We Are Interested, There is news from Mexico that the wellknown German-American. Gen. Sturm, who was a commander of Indiana troops in the war for the Union, has secured American capi-tal for the construction of the projected railroad between the City of Mexico and Cuerna-vaca. The region through which the line will run is fertile, but an increase of population is needed for its development. Gen. Sturm has behalf of the road, and also a concession in the nterest of colonization. He gets over half million seres of arable land upon easy terms under an agreement that he shall thereon es

million scree of arable land upon easy terms under an agreement that he shall thereon establish bodies of colonists, prepared to engage in farming, stock raising, and various branches of manufacturing. President Diaz is very favorable to both of Gen. Sturm's projects, and will aid him in prometing their success.

It is an interesting seet that British investors are now giving unusual attention to Mexico, and are preparing to carry out many important projects. The agents of a British syndicate have been examining the deposits of gold recently discovered in the State of Ouxada. A British company is furnishing mortgage icans on estates. Another company is preparing to open up steam communication between Fronters and Chiapas, near which it secured a forest tract which has been cleared and unon which cooks and rubber trees are now planted. There are dazzling reports from the mines in the State of Guerrero, and it is announced that remarkable onyx deposits have been discovered in the State of Chihuahua.

There is a lack of harmony in the Cabinet of President Diaz, and changes in it are looked for; but the Government stands well, on account of the improvement that has taken place in the condition of the country. Mexico needs capital and colonists, and President Diaz is encouraging the influx of both.

The reports again circulated that hostilities between Guatemala, and by Señor Guirges, the Minister of Savvador in Washington. The reports in question have been very often relevanted during the past year, and they have doubtless grown out of the fact that the Governments of both countries have been buying arms in the United States. President Barillas declares that he is desirous of political reform, and its favors several new railroad projects; but the revenues of Guatemala are wasted upon the army.

upon the army.

In Costa Rica there are signs of revolution In Costa Rica there are signs of revolution at an early period.

President Ezeta of Salvador, who obtained office by revolution, has been redicated for a term of four years.

There is not yet any prospects of the organization of the long-desired union of the Central American republics.

The reports from the Republic of Colombia give assurance of the relication of President Nunez.

From the Argentine Republic there is news

give assurance of the restetion of President Nunez.

From the Argentine Republic there is news of further revolutionary rumblings, and President Pellegrini was recently warned that his life was in dauger. The state of siege which was proclaimed in success Argentine to assassinate the Minister of Finance, did not promote a sense of security, though it was useful in preserving order. Many of the industries of the country are still prostrate, and all of them are depressed, without any prospect of improvement as long as public and corporate finances are in a state of confusion. At any time another upheaval may be heard of. There has been no official confirmation of the report that the agents of Baron Hinch have procured from the Argentine Government a large tract of land, upon which colonies of Russian Jewa are to be planted. The Baron has had agents in Brazil and other South American countries looking for a region suitable for Jewish colonions and the street was the street and the second contribution and the second contributions and the second contribution and the second contributions are second contributions.

Argentine tiovernment a large tract of land, upon which colonies of Russian Jews are to be planted. The Baron has had agents in Brazil and other South American countries looking for a region suitable for Jewish colonization, and it is not unlikely that they have found the desired territory near Santiago del Estero. In Argentina. That region is hilly, healthy, well watered, fertile, and presents facilities of river communication with the Atlantic.

The military and naval revolt in Chili has not prevented the success of the Government party in the elections for Congress, and President Balmaceda will have the support of a large majority of the members of both Houses during the brief period of his official term. An election for President will be held on the 15th inst., but the successful candidate does not take office till September, and his term is for five years. Balmaceda's supporters allege that the revolt will soon be ended.

From Brazil the reports again refer almost exclusively to the subject that has recently become familiar to all the world, the predominating mains for speculation and for booming all sorts of financial schemes. The mania has apread from Kio to the other cities of the new republic, and it affects public officials as well as syndicates, the commercial class, and even the working people. It affects President Deodor of Fonseca not less than the members of his Cabinet and the deputies, and it is stimulated by the Government concessions, contracts, and guarantees of interest that are given to all powerful seekers of them. Some of the foreign investors in Brazilian schemes are now apprehensive that troubles are shead like those that have prostrated the Argentine Republic. Brazil has prodigious resources, which, however, cannot be conserved by disregarding those fluancial laws that are stronger than any Government. In February the President Isaned a decree which had for its professed object the checking of speculative companies has been greatly increased since it was issued. Among them are corpora

James O'Neil will appear this week at the Grand Opera House. Břooklyn, as *Robert Lan-*dry in "The Dead Heart." Watta Phillipa's drama has been revived with considerable elaboration by O'Neil, with a special effort to render its scenes of the French revolution picturesque. O'Neil is a strongly melodramatic actor, and his role in this piece fits him well. On Saturday night he will act Edmond Dantes

The star at the Amphion will be Clara Morris, who goes over directly from her Harlem engagement, and who will offer to Brooklyn her first performance there in Sardou's "Odette." That will be the play for the whole "Odette." That will be the play for the whole week. excepting "Camille" on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. The company includes J. M. Colville. W. C. Kelly. Howard Coveny, and Messrs. Jepson. Roberts. and Hutchinson. with the Misses Willett. Barrison. Gaylor. Fruth. and Fox.

Francis Wilson will take "The Merry Monarch" to the Park, where it will be represented in the same manner as iduring its iong season at the Broadway. Wilson's drollery has full scope in this comic opera, and his companions in the merriment are Charles Flunkett, Gilbert Clayton. Seaman. Hubbard Smith. Laura Moo e. Netre Lyford. Cedie Eissing. Belle Hartz. and Marie Jensen.

Lydis Thompson will introduce herself and "The Dazzier" at the Lee Avenue Academy. The veteran barlesquer has shifted into rictous farce, and the play is like the many that newadnes constitute in effect a variety show. Along with Miss Thompson as such comic comedians as Ott. Wade. Nodine. Grant. and Way, while a party of bright and active girls is also employed.

The Star will have that exponent of thrilling realism. N. S. Wood, in his familiar popular play, "Out of the Streets." The scenery is to show St. Patrick's Cattedral in Fifth avenue. Washington harket. Wall street, the New York City Hall. the Grand Courral station, and a dry dock.

A burlesque organization called the English Gaiety Girls will perform at the Novelty. The entertainment will be made up of vaudeville features. The company has just played a satisfactory engagement in New York at Miner's Bowery Theatry.

The Irvin Brothers' company, a specialty organization, will give the entertainment at the Grand Street in the Eastern District.

At the Casino the variety offerings will include the Zamora tamity, Johnny Carroll, A.-bert Gilbert, Prof. Glenfield, the Williams brothers. Max Adamsky, the popular Minnie Schult, and others. week. excepting "Camille" on Tuesday and

Identifier Summer Still in the Tombe

ON WAGER'S MUSIC.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's Address at the Stanton-Seldi Liederkrans Banquet. It is probable that I was selected to speak about music because, not knowing one note from another, I have no prejudice on the sub-ject. All I can say is that I know what I like and, to tell the truth, I like every kind, enjoy it all, from the hand organ to the orchestra. Knowing nothing of the science of music, I am not always looking for defects, or listening for discords. As the young robin cheerfully swallows what comes. I hear with giadness all

Music has been, I suppose, a gradual growth, subject to the law of evolution-and nearly everything, with the possible exception of theology, is under this law.

Music may be divided into three kinds:
First, the music of simple time, without any

particular emphasis—and this may be called the music of the heels; second, music in which time is varied, in which there is the easer haste and the delicious delay, that is, the fast and slow. in accordance with our feelings, with our emotions-and this may be called the cludes time and emphasis, the hastening and the delay-something in addition that pro-

the delay—something in addition that produces not only states of feeling but states of thought. This may be called the music of the head, the music of the brain.

Music expresses feeling and thought without language. It was below and before speech, and it is above and beyond all words. Before man found a name for any thought or thing, he had hopes and fear and passions, and these were rudely expressed in tones.

Or one thing, however, I am certain, and that is that music was born of love, had there never been any human affection, there never would have been uttered a strain of music. Possibly some mother, looking in the eyes of her table, gave the first melody to the curaptured air.

Possibly some mother, looking in the eyes of her babe, gave the first melody to the enraptured air.

Language is not subtle enough, ten!er enough, to express all that we feel, and when language fails the highest and deepest longings are iranslated into music. Music is the sunshine, the climate of the soul, and it floods the heart with a perfect June.

I am also satisfied that the greatest music is the most marvellous mingling of love and and death. Love is the greatest of all passions and death, love is the greatest of all passions and death. Love is the greatest of all passions and death. Love is a flower that grows on the edge of the grave.

The old music for the most part expresses emotion or feeling through time and emphasis, and what is known as melody. Most of the old operas consist of a fow melodies connected by unmeaning music. It is as though a writer should suddenly leave his subject and write a paragraph consisting of nothing but a repetition of one word, like "the" the" or "if" "if" varying the repetition of these words, but without meaning, and then resuming the thread of his article.

I am not saying that great music was not produced before Wagner, but I am simply entaken. It was necessary that all the music should have been written in order that the greatest might be produced. The same is true of the drams. Thousands and thousands prepared the way for the supreme dynamics and the has a pressed on much with common that the has a pressed on much with common that the has a pressed on much with common that has been written in with common that has been written in order that the greatest might be produced. The same is true of the drams. Thousands and thousands prepared the way for the supreme dramatits as millions prepared the way for the supreme composer.

omposer. When I read Shakespeare I am astonished that he has expressed so much with common words, to which he seems to give new meaning and so when I hear Wagner I exclaim: it possible that all this is done with common

ing; and so when I hear Wagner I exclaim: is it possible that all this is done with common air!

In Wagner's music there is a touch of chaos that suggests the infinite. The melodies seem strange and changing forms like summer clouds, and weird harmonies come like sounds from the sea brought by fitful winds, and others mean like waves on desolate shores, and mingled with these are shouts of joy, with sighs and sobs and ripples of laughter and the wondrous voices of eternal love.

Wagner is the Shakespears of music. The funeral march for "Siegfried" is the funeral music for all the dead. Should all the gods die, this music would be periectly appropriate. It is elemental, universal, eternal. The lovemusic in "Tristan and Isolde" is, like "Romeo and Juliet," an expression of the human heart ior all time. So the love duet in "The Flying Dutchman" has in it the consecration, the infinite self-denial of love. The whole heart is given—every note has wings, and rises and polices like an eagle in the heaven of sound.

When I listen to the music of Wagner I see pictures, forms, glimpses of the perfect—the swell of a hin, the wave of a breast, the glance of an eye. I am in the midst of great gaileries, believe me are passing the endless panoramas. I see vast landscapes with valleys of verdure and vine, with soaring crags, snow-crowned, I am on the wide seas where countless billows burst into the white cars of iny. I am in the depths of caves o'erwalled with mighty crags, while through some rent I see the eternal stars. In a moment the music becomes a river of melody flowing through some wonJirus land-suddenly it falls in strange chasms, and the mighty catarsot is changed to seven-hued foam.

Great music is always sad, because it tells us of the perfect—heart of the perfect—heart of the perfect and such as the difference heart the such as a such as the difference heart the perfect and such a

Great music is always sad, because it tells us of the perfect, and such is the difference be-tween what we are and that which music sug-gests, that even in the vase of joy we find some tears.

The music of Wagner has color, and when I The music of Wagner has color, and when I hear the violins the morning seems to slowly come. A horn puts a star above the horizon. The night in the purrile hum of the bass wanders away like some enormous bee across wide fields of dead clover. The light grows whiter as the violins increase. Color comes from the other instruments, and then the full orchestra floods the world with day.

from the other instruments, and then the full orchestra floods the world with day.

Wagner seems not only to have given us new tones, new combinations, but the moment the orchestra begins to play his music, all the instruments are transfigured. They seem to utier the sounds that they have been longing to utier. The horns run riot, the drum- and cymbals join in the general joy. The old bass viols are alive with passion. The 'celios throb with love, the violins are selzed with a divine fury, and the notes rush out eager for the air as nardoned prisoners for the roads and fields. The music of Wagner is filled with landscapes. There are some strains like midnight thick with constellations, and there are hormonies like islands in the far seas, and others like palms on the desert's edge. His music satisfies the beart and brain. It is not only for memory—not only for the present, but for prophecy.

Wagner was a sculptor, a painter in sound. When he died the greatest fountain of melody that every enchanted the world ceased, but his music will instruct and refine forever.

All that I know about the operas of Wagner I have learned from Anten Seidl, and I believe that he is the noblest, tenderest, and the most artistic interpreter of Wagner that has ever lived.

Worth's Museum has a bill for this week which, the manager declares, must give entire satisfaction. There will be found in the lecture hall the one-man band, a very heavy-weight wrestling match, the ossified man, the human pin cushion, educated dogs, a blind checker player, the fat maiden, the prairie dog village, and the Circassian Paper Queen. A comedy company will appear in the auditorium, which, Business Manager Wilson says, is the best so far this season: Dan Bushnell, R. M. Carrell, H. F. Winsman, Raynor and West, Mr. and Mrs. Weich. Sully, Willet, and Thorn. with others of equal ability. The museum de-

partment is improving weekly under the experienced eye of Prof. Worth. The Doris Musée, in Eighth avenue near Twenty-seventh street, will this week introduce as a leading feature the panorama of "Paratise Lost." with "some of the most startling and pleasing effects ever met with in panoramic lore." A band of Warm Spring Indians will appear in a descriptive entertainment, representing scene-familiar to the early white settlers. "Hop-O'Me-Thumb," Miss La Bianche, the Strong Maiden; the Columbus Saw Mill, and Signor Beatty in his decapitation act will occupy the lecture room, while a comedy company will hold the auditorium.

The Doris Harlem Musée will present this week the big show which held forth at the Doris Eighth avenue house last week.

Inter's Palace Museum has Zoe Gayton, the California actress, who completed her long walk across the Continent a few days ago. There was an unusual desire to see the courageous woman and to hear her tell of her experiences. This week she will be seen at Huber's in Fourteenth street, and from the theatre stage will narrate her adventures. Her male companions, one of whom looked after the interests of the man who laid the \$2,000 wager that the could not complete the task within the time named, the other her manager, and the third member her faithful dog, will also be seen. Linus, the Oregon Wender, remains for a number of weeks yet. He has proved the greatest attraction the house has ever had and still draws crowds of people every day. The Doris Musée, in Eighth avenue near

Mill Ready for Greenharss.

The mock auction of cigars at 252 Bowers didn't seem to draw a very big crowd yester-day. The experience of it in yesterday's Sun Perrin H. Summer, the identifier of dead Edgras, is still in the Tombs. His writ of certiorari taking the proceedings in his case to the Supreme Court was argued yesterday. Assisting the District Attorney Welch appeared against him. Lawver Pardy suggest for him that he count on the Sulptone Court was argued yesterday. Assisting the District Attorney Welch appeared against him. Lawver Pardy suggest for him that he count of party nucles Court of the Subornation of perjury unless Court of sulfry of subornation of perjury unless Court of party and the subornation of perjury unless Court of party and the subornation of IN GRORGIA'S PAST.

Memories to the Great Men Who Have Its Operations in Various States of the Made Oglethorpe's Colony Pamous.

The name of Jackson has always been honored in Georgia, and long before that of Andrew of the Hermitage was known. During the Yazoo speculation the Fenators in Congress from the State were James Jackson and James Gunn. The latter was not only interested in them, but by virtue of his exalted position became one of their chief negotiators. While his colleague was in his place in the National Council he remained at home in order to conduct these disreputable schemes. repairing to Congress only a few days before the end of the session, partly to avoid the charge of total neglect of his public duties, but mainly for the purpose of involving the Federal Government, if possible, in them. Fortunately for the honor of the Ftate, the other Senator kept rigidly loyal, and that after an offer of 500,000 acres of land for his services or his silence. This he com-bated with wrath which was kindled to the highest degree. These speculators he warned in most solemn words. They were mainly civilians who had borne little, most of them. or no service, in the late war. Reminding of this fact, he answered their proposal, saying. among other things, that he, not they, had fought for Georgia and the right to all of its territory; that this territory belonged not to the General Assembly, but to the people, and he threatened that, if they should succeed in their audacious designs, he would resign his the help of other honest citizens, have their action disappointed. This threat he actually carried out. Leaving the Senate, he let himself be chosen a Representative in the Legisla-ture in 1796, and in the matter of the noted Rescinding act was the mover and leading spirit. For an instance equal in heroic patriotism we must go back to that oldest period in the history of Athens, when, in compliance with the answer of the Oracle, its King, descending from the throne and clothing himself in the armor of a common soldier, sought for death report of the committee appointed for investihim, and it is a masterpiece of righteous invective.

Yet the first notable hostility had been begun at home, and;it was led by a young man of Columbia county who had just passed his legal majority, in whom thoughtful persons of his acquaintance saw evidences of the genius, the will, and the temper which were to put him above all others of his time. There were two men of whom it is particularly to be regretted that no biographies were never written. Abram Haldwin and William Harris Crawford; the first so learned, wise, and conservative; so continuously, yet so modestly and noiselessly active in laving the foundation for making great, in all the elements of its teing, his adopted State, dying in his manly prime and away from his home; the other so bod and aggressive, so contemptuous to interior minds who endeavored to thwart schemes which he knew to be for the welfare of the whole Republic; so rich in the possession of gifts more than sufficient for every emergency, whose counsels, in spite of his overbearing deportment, made him a leader in seasons most perilous; who would have been President but for the sudden visitation which subtracted from his giant strength when only a little beyond 50, yet left more than enough for a position in the State to which many of its ablest were aspiring. His enemies fought him in public and drove him into two duels. In one of which he was wounded, and in the other his saversary was slain. But he was pressing onward, and even when deprived of his greatest manhood by the physic of a mountebank, he ignored its loss, and to the last felt himself equal to whatever when deprived of his greatest manhood by the physic of a mountebank, he ignored its loss, and to the last felt himself equal to whatever task might be imposed, and held to the commanding demeaner of yore as Judge of the Northern Circuit until the day when, being on his travel to one of his courts, he became exhausted and died on the wayside. In the time of my youth there were some men who believed that in the continent of North America had not lived the equal of William Crawford. I heard Judge Lumpkin say that, having known him well and for a long time, his judgment was that he was above Calhoun, Webster, and Clay. The contempt which he left for his earliest adversaries continued after his sail. I remember to have heard my father, Malcolm Johnston, who lived in Hancock county, tell o men of whom it is particularly to be regretted that no biographies were never written. Abram

men of those early periods were written. Their value it would be difficult to oversatimate. Not much, I auspect, is now known that a great part of the 'ollical struggles' in Georgia grew out of the rivalries between those Virginians on Broad lilver and the North Carollinians who, before their coming, hal settled in the region further Nouth. The number of wesithy, able, and cultured men among the former care were the Lewisea. Meriwethers, Gilmers, Barnetts. Mathewses, Talinferros, and others, joined afterward by Crawford, a Virginian, who removed from Columbia county and settled at Lexinston in Oglethore. Most prominent among the North Carollinians were the Clarkes, Doolys, Waltons, and Murrars. These were kinsmen. Irmly banded together by the ties of blood and common dancers. The midd of a Tory population who, at times, were in the ascendency. The passions in the interval warrings were dire and vengeful to the last degree. Death, and death by the rope, was the swift penalty alter being captured alive. Col. Dooly was seized by a band in his own house in presence of his family, and hanged to the nearest convenient irree. In brief, nine Torice were captured and his son, a young lad, has deep controlling spirit in the State. In my youth the flereness of his clan, went into the politics of the times. Yet he became a follower, when his genius, but for one infirmity of habit, would have made him the leader of them all and the controlling spirit in the State. In my youth tracillion went that of all the notable men of them, and have a second to the second them all and the controlling spirit in the State. In my youth tracilling spir

THE FARMERS ALLIANCE.

In New Jersey the Farmers' Alliance is desirous of uniting with the Farmers' Political League, and a convention of the two bodies is to be helt at Bridgeton this month. In order to prepare the agricultural mind for this union there is to be a series of popular meetings, at which speeches will be made by leaders of the Alliance and the League in favor of special political action by farmers. In the mean time the work of organization is in progress.

Capt. Power, the manager of the factions that are to hold a conference in Cincinnation the 19th of May, has published his opinion that

the conference will adopt a political platform, appoint a national Executive Committee, and otherwise prepare the way for the new party that is to take the field next year. It is prob-

appoint a national Executive Committee, and otherwise prepare the way for the new party that is to take the field next year. It is probable that the St. Louis platform will be accepted by the delegates. He says that many of the leaders of the Farmers' Alliance, including l'cher, Kyle, Streeter, Weaver, Donnelly, and Simpson, will be present at the conference.

In North Carolina, the Alliance has been defeated in a legal suit instituted by its Secretary against forty railroad companies which were alleged to have failed to make certain reports required by statute. The case was taken before the Supreme Court of the State, and both courts decided against the Alliance representative.

Congressman Jerry Simpson, while in this city, has o'ten given his opinion that there will be a third party Fresidential ticket in the field next year, and that it will throw the election into the House. He continues to hold the opinion that ex-Senator Ingalis will become a champion of the Farmers' Alliance, polled only 384 votes.

At the S size election in Rhode Island last week the Nationalist party, which desires to unite with the Farmers' Alliance, polled only 384 votes.

As the Kansas Senate prevented any Alliance legislature there, He has vetoed the Maximum Railroad Rate bill, which was strongly favored by the Alliance members of both Houses.

The Industrial Alliance of Massachusetts is trying to raise a third party in that State, but the Farmers' Alliance has thus far held aloof from it. Both of these alliances are feeble in the Old Bay State.

All over the country the leaders and office holders of the Farmers' Alliance has thus far held aloof from it. Both of these alliances are feeble in the Old Bay State.

All over the country the leaders and office holders of the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas and Missouri. Messer, McGrath and Hall, have both announced their opposition to basty action in the sarce cities of Kansas will be held, and the Alliance votes hard in a campaign.

Lieut-Gow. Jones of this State, both of which bodies whin

MILITARY SPIRIT ON STATEM ISLAND. Forming a Battery of Heavy Artillery to Brill at Fort Wadsworth,

Some of the Staten Island men who are members of city regiments have been asking them-selves why they should come all the way to New York for their military drills. Island has no National Guard organization, and it is now proposed to organize there a company in which all Richmond county will take an interest, and one that will compare in a military way with the best regiments of the First and Second Brigades. The military authorities have declined to muster into the National Guard any further cavalry troops or light artillery batteries and this restricts the choice of service for the Staten Island men to the infantry and the heavy or garrison artillery. The island is peword."

His adversary was slain instantly. Van Allen was a cousin of Martin Van Buren. Crawford's friends believed that this man had been put up by the friends of Gen. Jackson with the view of getting the great Georgian out of Presidential possibilities. So they believed in the case of John (afterward Governor) Clarke, in the duel with whom Crawford was wounded in one of his hands.

It is even more to be regretted that no biographies, nor autobiographies of the leading raphies, nor autobiographies of the leading the country of t

drill with the light and heavy gun drill, and is vastly more interesting than infantry drill alone.

For this reason a number of Staton Island men have decided to organize such a battery, and are now seeking permis-ion from the Commander-in-Chiel. Their request is likely to be granted. Transfers will be obtained for such men as are now serving in the Guard and who wish to join the battery. The uniform will be of dark blue, laced and piped with scarlet, and will be showy and handsome. Some of the Staten Island residents who are interested in the success of such an organization are F. O. Boyd. West. New Brighton; John Sidney Davenport, St. George; Gen. Livingston Satteriee, New Brighton, G. D. B. Trank, Sailors Snug Harbor; H. M. Dunn. West. New Brighton.

A circular letter has been sent out inviting men to join the organization, and these have signed it: John Purdo. Robert Gordon Butler, Henry T. Knowlion, Redmoud Conyngham, Clarence M. Smith, J. E. D. Trask. L. Knight Satteriee, M. E. Btone, H. C. Stone, and John A. Tompkins.

Two Brothers Who May Have Been Mur-

LANCASTER, Pa., April 4.-The police are investigating the mysterious poisoning cases of Milton and Harry Kauffman, weil-known brothers of this city, aged respectively 19 and 16, who were suddenly taken ill on Tuesday, as it is alleged, from the effects of arsenical poisoning. Milton, the elder, died in great agony that night, and Harry's condition has agony that night, and harry's condition has been critical ever since the sickness attacked him. Before Milion died he said he had a quarrel with another young man, who had threatened his life, and with whom he and Harry drank bock beer that evening by way of celebrating their reconciliation, as he supposed. His body was exhumed yesterday, and it is said that traces of arseni: were found in the stomach. The theory of the police is that Milion Kauffman's young "irlend" drugged the liquor when he set up the drinks.

Joel Fischer, a tailor, who lives at 170 Clinton street, was awakened at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning by hearing footsteps in his room. In the dim light he saw a man going through his clothes, which were on a chair near the foot of the bed. He yelled "Thieves!" and, springing the bed. He yelled "Thieves!" and, springing out of bed, granpied with the burgiar. The man hit him in the lare, jumped through the window, and went down the fire escape. At the corner of State street he ran into the arms of Policeman O'Neal of the Delancey atreet squad. O'Neal brought his prisoner back to the house where Fischer, with his head out the window, was still yelling "Theves." Fischer identified the man.

At Essex Market yesterday the prisoner said his name was Joseph Adams, and that he lived in Chicago. Justice Meade held him for trial.

Looked as if He Had Resisted the Whole Force.

Nobody in Jefferson Market Pelice Court yesterday doubted the statement of Policeman Barrett of the Ninth precinct when he said that John Hoey of 53 McComb street had resisted arrest. Hoey looked as if he had resisted the whole Police Department. His head and face were enveloped in bandages and his hands were cut and blood-stained. He said that his body was badly bruised by kicks. He was charged with threatening to assault his wife with a longshoreman's hook and with neglecting to provide for his family. He pleaded not guilty, and said he had been out of work for some time. He had not offered to strike the policeman until after the club had been used on him. He was ordered to give bonds in \$600 for three months' go d behavior.

Judge Hamilton to be Removed.

AUGUSTA, Mr., April 4.-The Governor and Council, at a meeting yesterday, voted to re-

TROUT SEASON IN CONNECTIOUS.

Sonator Platt the Mort Successful Picher-man in Catching an Even Hundred,

AMSONIA. Conn.. April 4.—The trent season opened in this State on Wednesday after a winter which has been most favorable for the fish, and big strings were expected. The three days preceding Wednesday were not such as to induce the fish to take the hook. The air was cold and raw, and the water was nearly freezing. But the first day of April is improved. and so it was this year. The average Connectiout trout fisherman does not use a fig. He does not understand the art of casting, and besides, the brooks are not such that a east can well be made. This season he had to use dynamite to blast out his worms, and he wished before night that he had provided some means for warming his fingers. So far the catches have not been large. Probably Sen-ator Platt of Meriden was the most successful fisherman in the State. He returned on Wed needay night with an even hundred, none of which was under half a pound in weight while some were nearly a pound. fished a private brook. Mr. George Rawson of Norwich comes second on the list. His string footed up fifty-eight, and weighed thirteen pounds. He never tells where he gets his fish. Mr. Thomas Stewart, also of Norwich, came in a good third with thirty-nine. Several strings of twenty were also exhibited. H. B. Brandt and C. W. Allen sustained the reputation of Manchester's brooks with ten each all of good size, Disputing the honor of second place with Air, Hewart, are the Geodrich brothers of Meriden. Between them they hooked flity, the weight of which just equalled those of air. Siewart's string.

Stewart, are the Geodrich brothers of Meriden Between them they hooked fifty, the weight of which just equalled those of air. Stewart's string.

Down Bridgenort way Prof. Killingbeck of the Barnum gymnasium led, with eleven trout taken irom a stream in Stratford. The average weight was half a nound. A. H. Forter of Bretol visited the brooks in Ellington and showed fitty-four fish, weighing in all 14 rounds. 'his breaks the first-day record in Ellington. Wailingford streams contributed 30 lair-sized fish to J. P. Stevenson. Winsted fishermen also report fair luck for the day. L. C. Coe exhibited 24: James L. Eaton. 12: Ben amin Stevens. 23: David Maxwell. 26. and Charles tiyde. 12. These are all from common brooks, which were stocked at the State's expense.

Edward L. Smith of New London probably holds the palm for the largest lish, though he only caught that one. It tipped the scales at one pound three ounces. The next day he visited the same pool and pulled out its mate, which lacked but two ounces of a pound.

One occuliarity of the fishing this season is the number of "posted" streams. Almost every brook around which lingers any legend of trout ever having been caught in it has been posted, but in inject-nipe case out of every hundred no name is signed to the notice. Legal sportsmen say this invalidates them, and they will pay no attention to such notices. One old farmer in Huntington, through whose land a famous trout stream flows, said that he had not posted a notice yet and never intended to. Some bridgeport sportsmen came to him two weeks ago and saked permission to tack up a few gloth "bills" on his land. He gave the desired permission without reading them, and discovered alterward that they were notices forbidding fishing in his brook, but were without signature. They were forn down. In Newtown a fishing club has taken advantage of the general way and, having stocked a stream, have "posted" it. Now they forbid even the owners of the land through which the stream runs, from fishing in it. A test case is

Supposed to be Poughkeepsle's Pugitive KINGSTON, April 4.-District Attorney Her mance of Dutchess county has received a letter from the police authorities of Charleston, S. C. containing photographs of a man who they have arrested and placed in juil there on sushave arrested and placed in jall there on sup-picion of being John Water-, who murdered his mother at Foughkeepsie about four years ago. The photographs do not bear a very strong resemblance to the murderer, yet the four years might have made quite a decided change. Waters being a young man. The Charieston officials are confident they have the right man in custody. Riens will be taken to identify him. There is a reward of \$500 for the arrest of Waters.

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THE PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK

The President and members of the European staff of Physicians and Nurgeons (composed of German, English, reandinavian, and American dectors) are now sugping at 50 East Tenth street, and will rander service to the sick free of charge until the evening of May I. The object is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick, and afflicted individuals will not take offence if they are rejected as incurable, are no case.

with the sick, and afflicted individuals will not take offence if they are rejected as incurable, as no case will be accepted unless there is a moral certainty of a cure being effected. If your case is incurable they will frankly and honorably tell you.

A special invitation to any one suffering from disease pronounced incurable. It matters not what your disease may be, come and be examined: If you are incurable they will treat you, and if you are incurable they will advise you.

they will advise you.

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ARGUMENTS FOR THE EXCISEMEN.

Their Counsel Say the Case Against Then Won't Hold Water,

District Attorney Nicoll will decide to-morrow whether or not he will resubmit the case of the Board of Excise Commissioners, which was disposed of by Recorder Smyth last week, to the Grand Jury for another indict-ment. Yesterday the District Attorney

week, to the Grand Jury for another indetment. Yesterday the District Attorney
listened to arguments by the counsel for the
Commissioners Mesers. Johnson. Newcombs,
and Brown, why he shouldnt. Today, athough it is Sunday, the counsel for the City
Reform Club will submit answers to the arguments of the other side, in the shape of a bried,
why he should.

The matter had already been before three
Grand Juries, the counsel for the Commissione's declared, and to sub mit it again would
a mply be persecution. The first Grand Jury
dismissed the Hill. The second Grand Jury
dismissed the Hill. The second Grand Jury
dound an indictment without giving the defendants an opportunity to be heard. This,
tol, Fellows thought, was sufficient ground to
quash the indictment on if the case came to
trial so be submitted the matter to a third
Grand Jury for an indictment that would stand.
The City Reform Club, counsel insisted had
already accomplished all that was desired,
namely, the com-training of the law in its lavor.
Counsel said that there was really no complaint about the Ecoise Commissioners, within
the misning of the staute. The complaint
wash tagainst the person who ran the saloen
which caused all the trouble, but against the
place. The Board of Exe as Commissioners
has inrisdiction over jersons, but not over
places. Secondiv, the complaint should have
been made by a resident, and as the City Reform Club wash't a resident corrocation it
didn't satisfy the statute in this resisent. The
Commissioners' counsel also stated that it was
perfectly obvious that the counsel for the defendants were entitled to be raid out of the
city treasury. The city had already been put
to great expense, they said and another indictment would only add to it without accomplishing anything, as they were satisfied that
such an indictment would not stand.

She Wants Half of Her Divorced Res

DENVER, April 4.- Donna Madixxi. formerly the wife of the late William B. Daniels, has be zun her suit in the United States Circuit Cours to establish her claim to one-half of his estate, which she says is worth \$2.000,0:0. She also asks that the divorce obtain d from her by Mr. Daniels lie set aside on the ground of fraud, and petitions that a receiver be appointed to look after the business of the firm of baniels & Fisher until her suit is determined.

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